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**IN THE UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Invention: **Pole Anchor Footing System**)
Serial No.: **10/646,021**)
Filed: **8/22/2003**)
1ST Inventor: **Ray, Robert**)
Examiner: **Chapman, Jeanette E.**)
Group Art Unit: **3635**)
Attorney: **Michael S. Neustel**)

To: **MAIL STOP FEE AMENDMENT**
Commissioner of Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPLICANT'S RESPONSE TO
FIRST OFFICE ACTION DATED MARCH 23, 2004

Dear Sir:

A. PETITION AND FEE FOR EXTENSION OF TIME (37 CFR 1.136(a))

1. This is a petition for an extension of the time for a total of One (1) Month to file an Amendment and Response to the outstanding Office Action dated March 23, 2004. The granting of this extension will extend the response time until July 23, 2004.
2. Applicant is a small entity that has already been asserted by the Applicant.
3. Calculation of the extension fee (37 CFR 1.17(a)-(d)):

<u>Extension Time</u>	<u>Fee (Large Entity)</u>	<u>Fee (Small Entity)</u>
[X] One Month	\$110.00	\$55.00

4. A check in the appropriate amount has been included with this response. Please charge any insufficiency of fee, or credit any excess, to **Deposit Account No. 501248**.

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B. APPLICANT'S RESPONSE TO FIRST OFFICE ACTION

Claims 1-20 are pending in this Application with no amendments made. Reconsideration of Claims 1-20 is respectfully requested. The Examiner's rejections will be considered in the order of their occurrence in the Official Action.

Paragraph 1 of the Official Action

The Official Action rejected Claims 1, 3-11, 13-20 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Auberlin (U.S. Patent No. 1,164,909) in view of Brown (U.S. Patent No. 1,307,655). The Applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection of these claims.

In proceedings before the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the Examiner bears the burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness based upon the prior art. *In re Bell*, 26 USPQ2d 1529, 1530 (Fed. Cir. 1993). *In re Oetiker*, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992). When references cited by the Examiner fail to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the rejection is improper and will be overturned upon appeal. *In re Fine*, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). "To support the conclusion that the claimed invention is directed to obvious subject matter, either the references must expressly or impliedly suggest the claimed invention or the examiner must present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references." *Ex parte Clapp*, 227 USPQ 972, 973 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985).

"To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met." MPEP §706.02(j). First, there must be some **suggestion or motivation**, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a **reasonable expectation of success**. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) **must teach or suggest all the claim limitations**. The

teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

The law regarding *obviousness* is clear -- any modification of the prior art must be suggested or motivated by the prior art. It is submitted that combining elements from different prior art references (in an attempt to establish obviousness) must be motivated or suggested by the prior art.

'Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching or suggestion supporting the combination. Under section 103, teachings of references can be combined only if there is some suggestion or incentive to do so.' [citation omitted] Although couched in terms of combined teachings found in the prior art, the same inquiry must be carried out in the context of a purported obvious "modification" of the prior art. The mere fact that the prior art may be modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification.

In re Fritch, 972 F.2d 1260; 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1783-84 (Fed. Cir. 1992), (in part quoting from *ACS Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Montefiore Hospital*, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577; 221 USPQ 929, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984)).

It is also submitted that the mere fact that one may argue that the prior art is capable of being modified to achieve a claimed structure does not by itself make the claimed structure obvious -- there must be a motivation provided by the prior art.

The examiner finds the claimed shape would have been obvious urging that (our emphasis) "it is obvious for one skilled in the art to form each hook base of any desired shape *** since *this is within the capabilities of such a person*." Thus, the examiner equates that which is within the capabilities of one skilled in the art with obviousness. Such is not the law. There is nothing in the statutes or the case law which makes "that which is within the capabilities of one skilled in the art" synonymous with obviousness.

The examiner provides no reason why, absent the instant disclosure, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to change the shape of the coil hooks of Hancock or the German patent and we can conceive of no reason.

Ex parte Gerlach and Woerner, 212 USPQ 471 (PTO Bd. App. 1980) (emphasis in original).

Independent Claim 1 has the following features:

1. A pole anchor footing system, comprising:
a resilient body positionable within a ground surface, said body having **a neck portion** and **a base portion**;
wherein said base portion has an **upwardly tapered structure**; and
wherein said neck portion is **connectable to a post**.

Independent Claim 11 has the following features:

11. A pole anchor footing system, comprising:
a resilient body positionable within a ground surface, said body having **a neck portion** and **a base portion**;
a plurality of engaging members extending outwardly from said body;
wherein said base portion has an **upwardly tapered structure**; and
wherein said neck portion is **connectable to a post**.

Auberlin (U.S. Patent No. 1,164,909) merely teaches a “street stanchion” that has a “tubular casing 1” for slidably receiving a “stanchion or post 9” that allows a “traffic sign [to] be countersunk in the street and easily and quickly raised to an operative position, and to provide novel means for safely housing such a sign when not in use.” (See Page 1, Lines 15-20, Lines 58-84). While Auberlin is comprised of a “tubular casing” that is countersunk into pavement, Auberlin does not teach a “resilient body positionable within a ground surface”. The term “resilient” means “returning freely to a previous position, shape or condition ... capable of withstanding shock without permanent deformation or rupture ... springy”. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* at Page 1932 (Copy Enclosed).

More particularly, Auberlin teaches a non-resilient “tubular casing”. First, there is no mention of resiliency for the tubular casing in Auberlin. In fact, the disclosure within Auberlin directs one skilled in the art to use a non-resilient tubular casing as there is no purpose to have a resilient tubular casing in Auberlin.

Second, Figure 2 of Auberlin clearly shows the tubular casing solidly secured within the pavement with a “pin” (8) retaining the stanchion in an upright position. In other words, Figure 2 clearly shows that the tubular casing is not designed nor capable of flexing if impacted. If the tubular casing were comprised of a resilient material (e.g. rubber), the stanchion would not be able to slide within the inner lumen of the tubular casing – it is a requirement of Auberlin that it is comprised of a non-resilient material to allow for slidable movement of the stanchion within the same.

Third, Auberlin does not teach a base that is “upwardly tapered”. The tubular casing is merely comprised of a straight and non-tapered structure. The structure disclosed within Auberlin is not suitable for usage within various types of ground surfaces (e.g. “sand, wet, soft and the like”) as the present invention. A design as shown in Auberlin is susceptible for twisting within the ground surface and uprooting.

Fourth, Auberlin does not teach a “neck portion [that] is connectable to a post”. Auberlin merely teaches an elongated passage that receives the stanchion (See Figure 2). The Office Action states that Auberlin teaches a “neck portion above element 6”, but this portion is actually contained within the ground surface (See Figure 2) and is merely for receiving the “cap” (4) when the stanchion is retracted into the storage position (i.e. it provides no supporting structure nor is it “connectable to a post”).

Fifth, Auberlin does not teach “a plurality of engaging members extending outwardly from said body” as featured within independent Claim 11 of the present

application. The Office Action states that “Auberlin discloses only one engaging member”, but the Applicant is unable to locate this alleged “engaging member” – the Applicant respectfully requests clarification of this statement.

Brown (U.S. Patent No. 1,307,655) merely teaches a “collapsible sign and lighting post” for supporting signs and lighting means. It is important to note that Brown “is so constructed as to break or collapse” when “accidentally collided with by [a] vehicle”. (Page 1, Lines 19-24). Brown uses a plurality of “panels 15 [constructed] of wood or some other cheap material” to form a tapered structure held together by “wire strands 16” to form a “sheathing” structure. The sheathing collapses when impacted by a vehicle. Hence, the tapered sheathing of Brown simply is not designed for nor is it capable of being positioned within a ground surface. In addition, there is not teaching nor suggestion within Brown to position the sheathing within a ground surface (the purpose is for collapsing, not securing/supporting). In addition, the tapered sheathing of Brown would not provide “a firm and anchored base” as suggested by the Office Action. (Page 3 of Office Action). Finally, the Office Action states that “Brown shows a plurality [of engaging members] – as with Auberlin, the Applicant is unable to locate this alleged engaging members within Brown – the Applicant respectfully requests clarification of this statement.

There is no suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art of the present invention, to modify the references or to even combine reference teachings. Auberlin is designed for retractably receiving a stanchion in a slidable manner. Brown is designed for supporting a sign in a collapsible manner above a ground surface.

There is also no reasonable expectation of success of combining Auberlin and Brown. The “sheathing” of Brown is comprised of “thin pickets or panels” which are not suitable (nor capable) of being positioned within a ground surface for resiliently

supporting a post. In fact, Brown is designed to break or collapse – hence, Brown does not teach anything that is resilient.

Finally, the prior art references when combined do **not must teach or suggest all the claim limitations** of independent Claims 1 or 11 as discussed in detail above. For example, neither reference teaches a “resilient body positionable within a ground surface”.

For these reasons, among others, the combination of Auberlin with Brown cannot suggest the combination of features in applicant’s Claims 1, 3-11, 13-20, and it is therefore submitted that the rejection against these claims should be withdrawn and Claims 1, 3-11, 13-20 allowed.

Paragraph 2 of the Official Action

The Official Action rejected Claims 2, 12 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Auberlin (U.S. Patent No. 1,164,909) in view of Brown (U.S. Patent No. 1,307,655) and Boyd et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,535,535). The above-stated arguments are incorporated by reference into this section. The Applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection of these claims.

While Boyd teaches a “breakaway post coupling”, there simply is no motivation or suggestion within the references or the art “to employ the coupler of Boyd in order to provide the footing system with an additional function of a break away post.” Boyd is designed to be attached between “a ground-mounted stub post” and a “sign-support post”. Boyd is actually designed for providing a solution to the problem of posts being broken and would not be suitable for usage with respect to either Auberlin or Brown. For example, how would Boyd attach to the tubular casing of Auberlin? Also, how would Boyd attach to the thin “sheathing” of Brown? There simply is no suggestion to combine these references and if the references were combined they still would not result in the unique features as claimed within independent Claims 1 and 11.

For these reasons, among others, the combination of Auberlin with Brown cannot suggest the combination of features in applicant's Claims 2, 12, and it is therefore submitted that the rejection against these claims should be withdrawn and Claims 2, 12 allowed.

D. CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing amendments and remarks, early reconsideration and allowance of this application are most courteously solicited. Should the Examiner consider necessary or desirable any formal changes anywhere in the specification, claims and/or drawing, then it is respectfully asked that such changes be made by Examiner's Amendment, if the Examiner feels this would facilitate passage of the case to issuance. Alternatively should the Examiner feel that a personal discussion might be helpful in advancing this case to allowance, they are invited to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,



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Attorney's Docket No. RAY-001

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with proper postage as First Class mail in an envelope addressed to:

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P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450**

On July 23, 2004.


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residual dextrin *n* : LIMIT DEXTRIN
residual error *n* : the difference between a group of values observed and their arithmetical mean
residual estate *n* : RESIDUARY ESTATE
re-sid-u-al-ly \-ə-ſi-, -sɪ-*adv* [*residual* + -ly] : as a residue ; in a residual manner
residual magnetism or residual induction *n* : magnetization remaining in a magnetized body no longer under external magnetic influence ; the magnetism of a permanent magnet
residual phenomena *n pl* : the phenomena that remain to be explained after the effects of known causes are subtracted — compare METHOD OF RESIDUES
residual placer *n* : a placer deposit consisting of decomposed rock or residual portions of such rock and lying at the locality of origin
residual power *n* : power held to remain at the disposal of a governmental authority (as an executive or the central government) in the event of an enumeration or delegation of specific powers to other authorities (*the residual power of the Dominion could not be employed ... except in the case of extraordinary national emergency* — Alexander Brady) — compare RESERVED POWER
residual product *n* : BY-PRODUCT (coke and coal tar from gasworks are residual products)
residual ray *n* : any of the infrared rays that remain in a beam of thermal radiation after the removal of reflections from a crystal
residue *n* : 1 : a material formed in situ by rock decay and left as a residue after the leaching out of the more soluble products
residual sound *n* : echoing sound audible in a place after the source has become silent ; REVERBERATION
residual stress *n* : a stress that exists within a solid body (though no external stress-producing forces are acting and that is due to some inequality of previous treatment of adjacent parts (poorly annealed glass may be highly unstable because of residual stresses and shatter from a slight shock) — compare STRESS
residual valence *n* : unemployed valence; *esp* : combining power that is not utilized when the elements combine to form simple molecules and so leads to such phenomena as association and hydration — compare HYDROGEN BOND
re-sid-u-ary \rə-ˈzɪd-ju-,werſ-, rēz-, -jər-, *adj* [L *residuum* residue + E -ary] : of, relating to, consisting of, or constituting a residue, residuum, or remainder (the ~ part of an estate)
residuary *n* : — *es* : a residuary legatee
residuary claim (*or residuary*) : the part of a testator's will in which the residue of his estate is disposed of to one or more persons — compare BEQUEATH 1a
residuary estate *n* : the residue of a testator's estate
residuary legacy *n* : a legacy that includes all of a testator's estate not specifically distributed in other legacies or in charges against the estate
residuary legatee *n* : a legatee inheriting a testator's residuary estate
re-sid-ue \rēz-ɪd-ʊ-(d)u-əl *n* [ME, fr. MF *residu*, fr. L *residuum*, fr. neut. of *residus* left over, remaining, fr. *residere* to sit back, remain — more at RESIDE] : something that remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated ; REMNANT, REMAINDER, REST : as 1 : the part of a testator's estate or of any part thereof remaining after the satisfaction of all debts, charges of administration, statutory allowances for support of a widow and children, and previous debts and bequests
b o b s : REMAINDER 2b c : the part of a molecule that remains after the removal of a portion of its constituents : an atom or group regarded as a portion of a molecule : UNIT [*fatty acids ~s in fats*] (like starch they [glycogens] are based upon maltose ~s, and like amylopectin ... the branches contain less than half as many maltose units — J.W.McBain) — compare RADICAL, d : GRUFFS
re-sid-u-ous \rə-ˈzɪd-(ə)wəs, rēz-*adj* [L *residuum* — more at RESIDE] *archaic* : REMAINING, RESIDUAL
re-sid-u-um \-j-(ə)z-ɪd-ju-əm, *pl* re-sid-ju-*wa* also *residuums* [L *residuum* residue] : something that remains behind (as after charges are met or a process completed) : as 1 : RESIDUE 2b : a residual product (as from the distillation of crude petroleum) : DEPOSIT, SEDIMENT c : RESIDUAL c
re-sig-n \rə-ˈzɪn, rēz- *vb* -ED/-ING-*s* [ME *resignen*, fr. MF *resigner*, fr. L *resignare* to unseal, cancel, resign, fr. *re-* + *signare* to mark, sign, seal — more at SIGN] *vt* 1 : to refrain from : give over or desist from 2 : to give up deliberately : renounce by 3 : to give up (a claim) formally : RELINQUISH (I did not hesitate to ~ all claims to the copyright on these terms — Jane Austen) (~ing all his rights in the property) (tempted to ~ the search — *Times Lit. Supp.*) 3 a : to give over or consign (as to the care or possession of another) : let go into another's possession or control, often submissively or confidently : RELEGATE, COMMIT (she loves me all that she can, and her ways to my ways ~ — Edna S.Y. Millay) (~ed the child to the care of an aunt) 2 : to give up (oneself) over unresistingly especially to effects of an indicated dominant influence, with stoic acceptance, calm resignation, or confidence (we must ~ ourselves to such epidemic of human pugnacity and egotism — G.B.Shaw) (had ~ed himself to playing a minor role) ~ *vi* 1 a : to give up, relinquish, or forswear one's office, rank, membership, post, or charge *esp.* formally and definitely — often used with from (~ed from the club) or with as (~ as chairman) b o b s : ABDICATE 2 : to accept something as inevitable 2 : SUBMIT — *usu* used with *to* : I ~ned *to* my fate : I ~ned *to* sign again : affix one's signature to a second time
re-sig-na-tary \rə-ˈzɪgn-ə-terē- *n* -*es* [F *résignataire*, fr. L *resignatus* + F *-aire* -ary] : one in whose favor a resignation is made
res-ig-n-a-tion \rēz-ɪg-ˈnəʃən, [g- sometimes -es] *n* -*s* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *resignation-*, *resignatio*, fr. L *resignatus* (pass. part. of *resignare* to resign) + -ion-, -io -ion] 1 a : the act of resigning something as a claim
b o b s : SURRENDER 2 : a formal notification of relinquishment (a ~ of an office or position) (wrote out his ~ the same day) 2 : the quality or state of being resigned ; SUBMISSION, ACQUESCENCE; *esp* : quiet and patient submissiveness (as to the rule or will of another) 3 : the formal return by a vassal of fee to the superior from whom it was held under former Scottish law SYN see PATIENCE
resignation bond *n* : a bond given by a benefited clergyman of the Church of England to secure resignation of his benefited office to a successor
res-ig-na-tion-ism \-ʃə-nɪzəm- *n* -*s* [resignation + -ism] : resignation as a mood, pose, or form of emotional indulgence
res-ig-na-tion-ist \-ʃ-(ə)n-ɪst- *n* -*s* [resignation + -ist] : person (as a writer) devoted to or exhibiting resignationism
re-sig-ned \rə-ˈzɪnd, rēz-*adj* [fr. past part. of *resign*] 1 a : given up : SURRENDERED (a ~ post) b : having resigned from office (the ~ vice president) 2 : being resigned to something : characterized by resignation SUBMISSIVE, ACQUESCENCE
re-sig-n-ed-ly \-nə-dlē-, -lɪ-*adv* — re-sig-n-ed-ness \-nə-s- *n* -*es*
re-sig-n-ee \rə-ˈzɪn-, rēz-*n* -*s* [resign + -ee] 1 : one to whom or for whom favor something is resigned 2 : a person who resigns from something (as a job)
re-sig-n-er \-ˈzɪn-(ə)r- *n* -*s* [resign + -er] : one that resigns *specif* : one that resigns a fee under Scots law — compare RESIGNATION 3
re-sig-n-ful \-nfəl- *adj* [resign + -ful] : full of or expressive of resignation
re-sig-n-ment \-nmənt- *n* -*s* [ME *resignement*, fr. *resigner*

ELASTICITY **2** : capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation, esp. when the strain is caused by compressive stresses — called also *elastic resilience* **2** : the recoverable potential energy of an elastic solid body or substance due to its having been subjected to stress not exceeding the elastic limit

re-sil-i-ent *cy* \-nse-,nsl/ *n* **res** [*resilient* + *-cy*] : the property of being resilient : **RESILIENCE** **1**

re-sil-i-ent \-nt/ *adj* [*L* *resiliēnt*, *resiliens*, pres. part. of *resilire* to jump back, rebound, fr. *re-* + *salire* to jump, leap — more at **SALLY**] : returning freely to a previous position, shape, or condition as a : moving swiftly back : **RECOILING** **2** : capable of withstanding a shock without permanent deformation : **springy** **3** : **SPRINGY** (*as a turf*) **4** : looking backward **5** : tending to regain strength or high spirits after weakness or depression : **BUOYANT** **SYN** see **ELASTIC**, **FLEXIBLE**

resilient escapement *n* : a lever escapement in a timepiece having yielding banking pins designed to resist sudden shock

re-sil-i-ent-ly *adv* : in a resilient manner : with resilience

re-sil-i-fer \-ləfədr/ *n* **s** [*NL* *resilium* + *E* *-fer*] : a spoon-shaped process on the hinge plate of some bivalve mollusks (as members of the genus *Cardium*) supporting the resilium

re-sil-i-fer-ous \-ləfədrəs/ *adj* [*NL* *resiliens* + *-ous* : *resilire* *n* : an instrument for testing resilience

resilition *n* **s** [*fr. resilient*, after such pairs as *E* *ebullit* : *ebullition*] **obs** : **RESILIENCE**

re-sil-i-um \-zə'ziliəm, -rēz-/ *n*, *pl* *resil-ia* \-ləə/ [*NL*, fr. *L* *resilire* to rebound — more at **RESILIENT**] : the internal part of the hinge ligament of a bivalve shell resembling in consistency and often described as cartilage but being in fact chitinous

re-silver \-(rē+) *vi* [*re-* + *silver*] : to silver again or anew

res \-rez'n/ *n* **s** [*ME*, fr. *MF* *resine*, fr. *L* *resina*, fr. Gk *rhētine* resin of the pine] **1 a** : any of various hard brittle solid to soft semisolid amorphous fusible flammable substances (as amber, copals, dammars, mastic, guaiacum) that are usu. transparent or translucent and yellowish to brown in color (as from tropical trees or pine or from the excreta of certain plants, that contain various oils and resins and their esters and are thus electrical nonconductors, and that are used chiefly in varnishes, printing inks, plastics, and sizes, in medicine, and as incense (the spirit soluble ~s are in general of the soft variety, while the oil soluble are usually hard — *Natural Resins Handbook*) — called also *natural resin* : compare **BALSAM**, **FOSFIL RESIN**, **GUM**, **GUM RESIN**, **LAC**, **MINERAL RESIN**, **OLEORESIN**, **PITCH** **b** : **ROSIN** **c** : a solid physical preparation, consisting chiefly of the volatile principles of a drug or drugs extracted by solvents (as by alcohol followed by precipitation with water) or by driving off the essential oil from an oleoresin (~ of jalap) (~ of podophyllum) **2 a** : any of a large class of synthetic products (as alkylid resins or phenolic resins) usu. of high molecular weight that have some of the physical properties of natural resins but typically are very different chemically, that may be thermoplastic or thermosetting, that are made by polymerization or condensation, and that are used chiefly in plastics or the essential ingredients of varnishes and other coatings, in adhesives, and in ion exchange (when the ~ itself is capable of being shaped into a finished article without a plasticizer, as polystyrene, the terms resin and plastic are interchangeable for that material — G.M.Kline) (in industrial terminology the unfabricated material is sometimes called a ~ and the fabricated article a plastic — *L.F. & Mary Fieser*) called also *synthetic resin*; compare **ION-EXCHANGE RESIN**, **SYNTHETIC RUBBER** **b** : any of various resinlike polymers made from a synthetic or natural high polymer (as cellulose or rubber) by chemical modification

resin \-rēz-/ *vi* **-ED/-ING/-s** : to treat (as by rubbing or coating) with resin : apply resin to

re-si-na \-rə'zina/ *n* **s** [*L* — more at **RESIN**] : **RESIN** **1a**

re-si-na-ceous \-rēz'nə'shəs/ *adj* [*L* *resinaceus*, fr. *resina* resin + *-aceus* -aceous] : **RESINIFEROUS**, **RESINUS**

resin acid *n* : any of the acids (as abietic acid or fumaric acid) found free or in the form of esters in resins or other natural (as gum and rosin) or synthetic (as synthetic resin) materials (as sodium resinate or metallic soaps)

resin alcohol *n* : any of the alcohols found in the form of esters in natural resins

res-in-ate \-rez'ənat/, -zən,āt/ *n* **s** [*resin* + *-ate*, *n*. suffix] : a salt or ester of a resin acid, of a mixture of such acids, or of rosin

res-in-ate \-zən,āt/ *vi* **-ED/-ING/-s** [*resin* + *-ate*, *v*. suffix] : to impregnate or flavor with resin

resinback \-rēz'ənbək/ *n* : a circus horse used in bareback riding, vaulting, and tumbling acts

resin bee *n* : a solitary bee (genus *Anthidium*) that uses resin as cement in constructing its nest

resinbush \-rēz'ənbʊʃ/ *n* **1** : a low southern African shrub (*Euroyops anthasiacea*) of the family Compositae having smooth pinnately tropical leaves and abounding in resin **2** : a much-branched heart-shaped African shrub (*Heeria insignis*) of the family Anacardiaceae having narrow pinnate leaves, small whitish flowers, black oval fruit, and very resinous sap

resin canal or **resin duct** *n* : a tubular intercellular space in gymnosperms and some angiosperms that occurs either normally or in response to injury, is formed either by dissolution of cells or by splitting of the walls of adjacent layers of cells, and is lined with epithelial cells which secrete resin

resin cell *n* : a plant cell that secretes or stores resin

resin cerate *n* : **BALSAM**

res-in-er-ous \-rēz'ən-əs/ *adj* [*resin*, *kō*(r)pə'pə'lā, -lās, -rēz'in,kō(r)pə'pə'lā/ *n* *pl* [*L*] : incorporeal things — used esp. in Roman and civil law

resin emulsion paint *n* : a paint either ready-mixed or in paste form having as its binder or nonvolatile vehicle an emulsion of synthetic and generally alkylid resin

res-in-er \-rez'ən-ər/ *n* **s** [*resin* + *-er*] **1** : one that resins something **2** [*resin* + *-er*] : one that collects resin from trees

re-sing \-(rē+) *vi* [*re-* + *sing* (*resin* + *-ing*)] : to sing again or anew

resin gnats or **resin midges** \-rēz'ənmīdʒ/ *n* : any of various small winged flies (genus *Retinodiplosis*) with larvae that injure pine trees by causing an exudation of resin in which they live

res-in-ic \-(rēz'əz'nik/ *adj* [*resin* + *-ic*] : of, relating to, or obtained from resin (~ acids)

res-in-if-er-ous \-rēz'nif(ə)rəs/ *adj* [*resin* + *-iferous*] : secreting or bearing resin (~ vessels)

re-sin-i-fi-ca-tion \-rēz'ənz'ifəkāshən/ *n* **s** [*F* *resinification*, fr. *resinifia* to resinify] : the action or process of resinifying

resinification \-rēz'ənz'ifəkāshən/ *n* : the action or process of resinifying

res-in-i-fy \-rēz'ənz'if/ *vi* **-ED/-ING/-ES** [*F* *resinifia*, fr. *resina* resin + *-ifier* -ify] *vt* : to convert into or treat with resin (~ vi *1* : to change into or become resin **2** : to form a gummy material — used of an oil evaporating to such a residue)

resinizing *pres part* of **RESIN**

res-in-ize \-rēz'ən-īz/ *vi* **-ED/-ING/-s** [*resin* + *-ize*] : to treat with resin : apply resin to

resinlike \-rēz'ən-lik/ *adj* [*resin* + *like*] : resembling resin esp. in properties or texture

resino- comb form [*L* *resina* resin] **1** : resin (*resinography*) (*resinogenous*) **2** : resinous and (*resino*extractive) (*resino*...

res-in-ol /ˈrɛzɪn, ˈoʊl, -ˈoʊn + -ɪʃəs /ˈrɛsɪn + -oʊl/; any of various alcohols found as esters in resins
res-in-ous /ˈrɛzɪn-əs/; in a resinous appearance
res-in-osis /ˈrɛzɪn-ˈoʊsɪs/ *n*, *pl* **resin-oses** /-oʊ, -sɛz/ [NL, fr. *L. resina* resin + *NL -osis*]; an excessive outflow of resin from coniferous plants usu. resulting from injury or disease
res-in-ous /ˈrɛzɪn-əs/ *adj* [L *resinus*, fr. *resina* resin + *-osus* -ous] 1: of, relating to, containing, like, or obtained from resin (≈ exudates) (≈ products) 2: of or relating to a resin of certain minerals and rocks (as asphaltic, pitchstone)
res-in-ous-ly *adv*: in a resinous manner; so as to be resinous
res-in-ous-ness *n* -es: the quality or state of being resinous
resin plant *n*: INCENSEO
resins *pl* of RESIN, *pres 3d sing* of RESIN
resin soap *n* 1: soap made from resin as well as fat and containing sodium or potassium resinates; *esp*: ROSIN SOAP 2: a soapy substance formed from a resin (as rosin) and alkali, composed essentially of sodium or potassium resinates, and used, *esp*, in making a resin or an insecticide
resin spirit *n*: ROSIN SPIRIT
res in-tegra /ˈrɛzɪntɪgrə, ˈrɑːn-ˈtegrə, ˈrɛzɪ-, ˈrɛz-n-ə/ [L, lit., thing untouched]: a case or a question that has not been examined or passed upon — used chiefly in law and diplomacy
res in-ter alii-*os* ac-ta /ˈrɛzɪntə, rɪl-ˈɔːs-ə-ki-/ [LL, lit., thing done among others]: the act of a person who is a stranger to the matter under adjudication
resinweed /ˈrɛzɪn-ˈwiːd/ [*resin* + *weed*]: ROSINWEED
resist /ˈrɛzɪst/ [*res* (*resist*) + *-y*]: RESINOUS 1
res-i-pi-s-cence /ˈrɛsɪpɪs-ˈnɛs/ [*res* - *NL resipiscit*, fr. *L. resipiscit*, *resipiscens* (*pres. part. of resipiscere* to recover one's senses, fr. *re-* + *-spiscere*, fr. *sapere* to taste, have sense, be wise) + *-ia -y* — more at SAGE]: change of mind or heart: REFORMATION; *often*: return to a sane, sound, or correct view or position
res ip-sa lo-qui-tur /ˈrɛzɪpsə, ˈlɒkwə, tu(ə)r/ *n* [L, the thing speaks for itself]: a case in which mere proof that an accident occurred is sufficient to warrant the inference that it was caused by defendant's negligence unless otherwise explained
re-sist /ˈrɛzɪst, ˈrɛz-ə/ *vb* -ED/-ING-/S [ME *resisten*, fr. MF or L; MF *resister*, fr. *L. resistere*, fr. *re-* + *sistere* to take a stand, cause to stand; akin to *L. stare* to stand — more at STAND] *vi* 1: to withstand the force or the effect of: be able to repel or ward off (armor that ~s all weapons) (a constitution that ~s disease) 2: a metal that ~s acid 3: to exert oneself against a countervailing force (the army ~s the onrush of the enemy valiantly) (—ing arrest) (—ed temptation) (— the lowering of moral standards) 3 *obs*: to be distasteful to ~ *vi*: to exert force in opposition (it can overrule him, yes, but he must somehow — H.D. Thoreau) *syn* *see* CONTEST
2 *resist* /ˈ-ə/ *n* -s 1 *obs*: RESISTANCE 2: something (as a coating) that resists or prevents a particular action: as a: a substance (as a paste) used in textile printing to prevent either mechanical or chemical means or both the fixing of a stain or mordant on parts of the fabric (additions of inert substances to chemical ~s . . . are often useful — Ellis Clayton) b: a substance applied to a surface to render it nonconducting during electroplating and thus prevent deposition c: a protective acid-proof coating on the printing area of a photoengraving undergoing etching — called also *acid resist*
3 *resist* /ˈ-ə/ *adj* [*resist*]: decorated by or involving decoration by a process in which blank areas of design are made by coating with electrical material or parts of the resist before applying glaze, luster, or other finish (a pink and bronze ~ jug) (a ~ technique)
re-sist-ance /ˈrɛzɪstəns/ (ts, ˈrɛz-ə-*n* -s [ME, fr. MF *resistance* resistance, fr. *L. resistencia*, fr. *L. resistere*, *resistens*, (*pres. part. of resistere* to resist) + *-ia -y*] 1: the act or an instance of resisting: passive or active opposition; also: a means or method of resisting (unfolds to us some warlike ~ — Shak.) 2: power or capacity to resist; *esp*: the inherent ability of an animal or plant body to resist the downward circumstances of the world (the dog's ageless body has a ~ to infection) compare IMMUNITY, SUSCEPTIBILITY 3: an opposing force: a force tending to prevent motion or other action: a retarding force (the ~ of the air to a body passing through it) (good ~ to wear) (grade ~ of a railroad) 4 a: the property of a body whereby it opposes and limits the passage through it of a steady electric current — *see* OHM'S LAW; compare ACOUSTIC RESISTANCE b: a source providing resistance; *speed*: RESISTOR 5: the retardation of a body moving through a fluid due to (1) the friction between its wetted surface and the water (2) the making of eddies or dead water, or (3) the formation of waves — called also respectively (1) *frictional resistance*, *skin resistance*, (2) *eddy resistance*, (3) *wave resistance* 6: a mechanism of ego defense wherein a psychoanalysis patient rejects, denies, or otherwise opposes therapeutic efforts by the analyst — compare MECHANISM OF DEFENSE 7 *often cap*: an organized underground movement of a conquered country made up of groups of fighters engaged in sabotage and secret operations to overthrow the occupying and otherwise tear down occupying forces and often also in punishing collaborators among fellow countrymen — *often* used with the (a former member of the French ~)
resistance box *n*: an instrument for measuring and comparing electrical resistances
resistance coil *n*: a coil of wire introduced into an electrical circuit to provide resistance
resistance derivatives *n pl*: quantities expressing the variation of electrical forces and moments on aircraft due to disturbance of steady motion
resistance drop *n*: the voltage drop in an electrical circuit due to the current traversing a nonreactive resistor — *see* IMPEDANCE DROP, REACTANCE DROP
resistance furnace *n*: an electric furnace in which heat is obtained from the energy loss of a resistor
resistance heating *n*: heating by means of energy produced by the passing of electric current through resistance units
resistance point *n*: a point at which trend meets with opposing or nullifying forces; *esp*: the price at which a security on a declining market tends to stabilize or reverse its downward trend
resistance thermometer *n*: a thermometer utilizing a wire as the thermoelectric element and indicating variations in temperature by corresponding changes of the electrical resistance of the wire
resistance welding *n*: a form of electric pressure welding in which the necessary heat is produced by a flow of current through the parts to be welded and sufficient pressure to make the weld is applied simultaneously with the flow of current — compare BUTT WELDING, PERCUSSIVE WELDING, SEAM WELDING, SPOT WELDING
re-sist-ant also re-sist-ent /-stənt/ *adj* [*resistant* fr. MF *resistent*, *resistant*, fr. *L. resistens*, *resistens*, *pres. part. of resistere* to resist; *resistent* fr. *L. resistens*, *resistens*]: making or having powers of resistance: RESISTING (a constitution ~ materials) — *often* used in combination (corrosion-resistant materials)
2 *resistant* /ˈ-ə/ *n* -s 1: one that resists: RESISTOR
re-sist-ant-ly *adv*: in a resistant manner: so as to resist
resist-dye *vi* [*resist*] 1: to print (a fabric) by repeatedly putting a resist on different parts of the pattern and placing the fabric in successive dye baths — compare BATIK 2: to dye cross-dye, *partially* by weaving with an undyed yarn and a dyed yarn and *partially* further dyeing of the completed fabric
resisted *part* of RESIST